THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1795. [N° 1727.]

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SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,

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PEPPER, by the Bag,

COFFEE Ditto,

PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

General Post-Office,

Philadelphia, May 1, 1795.

WHEREAS at various Times, from the first Day of June, 1792, to the 20th Day of May 1794, sundry Letters transmitted by the public Mails, were fraudulently opened, and Bank Notes of several Denominations taken out: And whereas a Part of the Notes so taken, have been since recovered and secured by the Post-Master-General. In order, therefore, that the Owners of those who shall be identified, may have them again, and that an equitable distribution may be made of the Remainder, and of the Cash found with them.

Notice is hereby given, That all Persons having suffered any Loss by the robbing of the Mails as aforesaid, during the Period above mentioned, will receive their Bank Notes, which shall be identified, as aforesaid, by Application at the General Post Office, on or before the 31st Day of August next; and that the Residue of the Notes and Cash, recovered as aforementioned, will then be divided among the Claimants, in Proportion to their Losses, which are to be ascertained by reasonable Proofs, which on or before that Day, shall be produced to the General Post-Office.

CHARLES BURRALL,
Assistant Post-Master General.

P. S. Claimants are desired *forthwith*, to exhibit their Claims and Proofs, that if these should appear insufficient, Information thereof may be given to the Claimants in Time to furnish such others, as may be attainable.

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Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying soon, may have constant Employ, and good Wages.

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European Intelligence,

Received by the last Arrivals at New York to the 28th of March

BOIS-LE DUC, March 2.

THE army of the Sambre and Meuse has profited of the capture of Emmerick, and its position on the Lower Rhine, to pass that river. It has joined its left wing to the right wing of the army of the North. This operation must be advantageous to the Republicans, as by means of it they present a formidable front, which extends from Coblentz to the very confines of Holland.

The army of the north is pursuing its march and pushing the troops of the allies beyond the river Ems, while the army of the Sambre and Meuse directs its course towards the Lippee, clearing the country of the remnant of the Combined forces.

The Austrians are redoubling their efforts upon the Upper Rhine. Their plan is to relieve Luxembourg, which is the most ardent wish of the Emperor.

BRUSSELS, March 5.

The Representatives of the People have prohibited the distillation of gin throughout all Belgium. The great number of distillers was one of the principal causes of the non execution of the requisitions for supplying the army with provisions. In fact these distilleries, which in East Flanders alone were 181, consumed daily as much grain as would have been sufficient for the subsistence of 200,000 citizens, as much fuel as would have served more than 9000 families, and as much oats as would have fed 2,300 horses.

LEUWARDEN *(in Friezeland)* February 20.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Province of Friezeland has declared, in the name of the People, that the members of the ci-devant states are removed from their functions. This was notified to them by Citizen Borgrinck, in the following speech:

"Noble and mighty Lords, lawful sovereigns of the country, were the titles you have hitherto arrogated, and which a People, nominally free, but oppressed in fact, was obliged to give you. We live, however, in days more enlightened and happy; the People feel their dignity, resume their inalienable rights, and resolve to be free; no man can be noble, but by actions,—mighty, but by the will of the People, who are themselves, and will to be only sovereign.

"In these places, the sweat and the blood of the laborious burghers, and the brave military, shall no more be uselessly wasted and expended, for the most pernicious ends, at the pleasure of a wicked and ungrateful despot, William V.——Thanks to Divine Providence, the sacred Rights of Man are respected, and, at least we hope so, will always be respected.

"Citizens, considering that the chains with which the real and virtuous citizens of Friezeland were bound and held in bondage by a foreign power, are scarcely broken; that you already perceive in the plainest manner to what degree you are deprived of the confidence of the nation; conformably to the will of the nation, and to our duty, we declare you removed from your posts as members of the Assembly of the States, and from the commissions to the states deputies; and, in consequence, that you are released from the oath taken on your entrance into these posts, but not from your responsibility; for you are very expressly required to remain in the country among your fellow-citizens.

"Return then to that condition in the new respectable circle of citizens, and there enjoy not only the security of your persons and property, which belongs to all men, but learn also by experience, that the authors and promoters of the present Revolution are not instigated and guided, as were those of the revolution of 1787, by motives of vengeance, private interest, ambition, and servile submission to the tyrant William V. who domineered over those whose servant he ought to have been, and pretended to be; No, but by virtue, honesty, and mildness, for maintaining the sacred Rights of Man."

HAGUE, February 29.

The Presidial Chamber of Amsterdam has communicated by the Provisional Representatives of the people of Holland, the answer of the Directors of the East-India Company to the following question:

"For what reason have the Company's ships been detained so long in England?"

The Directors, in their answer, declare, that having no power to give directions to the convoy under the command of Capt. Orthius, it is impossible for them to assign any reason for their ships remaining so long in English ports; and they do not even know whether all or any of the said ships are still in English ports.

As the States General have hitherto come to no definitive resolution for laying an embargo on English ships in the ports of the Republic, and as this measure demands all possible despatch, the deputies of Holland to the Assembly of the States General have been charged to effect that directions be immediately sent to the Admiralties for issuing the necessary orders to the officers commanding the ships of the State to prevent the sailing of English ships from our ports by force, if necessary, and to call for the assistance of the French commanders.

It was resolved, after a long debate, that seals should be put upon the papers of Mr. Fagel, formerly Register of the States General, and on those of two clerks.

EDINBURGH, March 26.

An official Letter is just received by a house at Leith, of which the following is a copy.

Letters from the American Consuls at Gibraltar and Cadiz, dated the 19th and 20th of February, advise that Muley Soliman's cruizers were authorised to detain all vessels of the United States, and that they would certainly leave Salee, and cruize as far as Madeira, as soon as the weather should be favourable. I pray you to communicate this information to all masters of American vessels in your district."

DUBLIN, March 19.

We are happy to find, that notwithstanding the prognostication of some of the enemies of this country, that there would be great rioting on St. Patrick's night, yet that evening passed with the usual tranquility, without the least disturbance. It is highly probable, that those injurious reports were spread by such as wished there might be some improper conduct in the lower ranks of the people, that might in some degree give a colour to the misrepresentations of this country, sent over to England for the basest purposes.

A privy council was held on Tuesday at the castle, which broke up at four o'clock.

The council, among other business transacted, ordered by proclamation the embargo upon foreign vessels to be taken off, except those belonging to the subjects of France.

March 23. A forty pounder howitzer has been mounted, within these few days, upon the magazine in the Phœnix Park; and two others, of equal calibre, are preparing to be mounted there.

LONDON, March 24.

By a gentleman recently arrived from Gibraltar, accounts are received, that the Emperor of Morocco had broke off the conferences for peace between the states of Barbary and America, and had actually declared war against the United States. Hitherto the Court of Portugal has not only prevented those piratical desperadoes from passing and cruizing near the mouth of the Streights, but has in various instances befriended the Americans, as well by allowing them convoys, as by endeavours to conclude a treaty of Peace.

The Portuguese squadron, which were at Plymouth, arrived in the Tagus on the 28th of February, all safe.

Yesterday the rendezvous houses for recruiting for the army, were ordered by the Duke of York to be put a stop to.

The number of Dutch merchantmen detained in our ports, exclusive of the East-Indiamen and ships of war, is calculated at 320 vessels.

The Irish papers, two of which, namely, those of Thursday and Friday last, arrived this day, are filled with addresses of various county, city, borough and parochial meetings, in reprobation of the recal of Lord Fitzwilliam. The Roman Catholics have almost every where met; and they and the Protestants appear to be actuated only by one mind.

From the number of troops pouring into Dublin, it is to be feared that Lord Camden's instructions are understood not to be of a very conciliatory nature.

March 26. Accounts have been received in town that the Transports, and other vessels, which were on their voyage to bring away the British Infantry from the Continent, have been dispersed in a gale of wind:—Some of them have put into Hull, and other ports in the North of England; but many have not yet been heard of.

Mr. Fox's Speech, on Tuesday, astonished even those who have been in the constant habit of attending for years to the speeches of that great man. A Speech more replete with incontrovertible argument—more various and profound in its reasoning—more comprehensive in its range—and more clear and luminous in its arrangement, never came from the mouth of man.

Mr. Pitt's Speech, on the day of Mr. Fox's motion, was the worst he ever made; it was insolent and impotent; haughty, without being dignified; and dogmatic, without any attempt at argument or proof.

A second embargo is now operating throughout the coasting vessels, &c. of our different seaports, viz. about securities respecting the limited shipping of seamen: the country is distressed beyond all former example, by a repetition of these contradictory measures.

A convoy we understand was required for the packets between Yarmouth and Cuxhaven: the answer of the admiralty was, that no ships could be spared from more important services.

Surveyors from the Board of Ordnance are now employed on all the Eastern Coast, marking out the ground destined to command the several rivers and creeks, &c. Three are ordered to be erected immediately, viz. on the East point of Mersea Island, Clacton Beach, and adjoining Bradwell Chapel.

The following are the places of disembarkation, where the different Regiments now expected from Germany, are to land:

The Guards in the River Thames.

At Portsmouth—the 12th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 54th, 57th 59th, 79th, 80th, 82d, and 84th Regiments.

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The Stadtholder loses not an inch of his State at Hampton. His suite triples that of the kingly Lear, and accommodations for three hundred of his train are now in a state of requisition. It is an ill wind, that blows nobody good; to the farmers and cottagers will find round the country. Every fowl is contracted for, and so is every egg, till April.

March 28. Earl Camden left London yesterday for Holyhead, to take upon him the arduous office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He goes to meet the ferocity of a nation, impetuous and infuriated—without powers to appease—and without understanding to qualify. He

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bears with him the secret instructions of Mr. Pitt; whether these are conceived in such a spirit of liberality as to conciliate the Irish nation, the event alone can determine.

The Dutch Commissioners, were to leave London yesterday evening, on their return to Holland. We understand that none of the objects of their mission are accomplished; and that all discussion on the nature of these objects was precluded by a direct refusal on the part of our government to recognise the authority from which the Commissioners derived their powers.

It is now near a fortnight, since any advices have been received from Germany; nor can we account for so long a delay; for though it is certain that one packet is either lost or taken, yet it seems extraordinary, that no other vessel should have arrived from the Elbe.

The following is a list of the Countries conquered by the French, from the different Sovereign Princes of Europe, since the commencement of the present WAR.

THE ten Provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Hainhault, Artois, Cambresis, and Flanders, forming the Austrian Netherlands, and formerly subject to the Emperor of Germany.

The Seven United Provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Guelderland, & Utrecht, and formerly subject to the Stadtholder.

The Principalities of Liege, with the cities of Liege and Spa, formerly subject to the Prince Bishop, as Sovereign of that country.

The Bishopric of Spirre with its chief city, formerly subject to its Sovereign Bishop.

The Bishopric of Worms, formerly subject to its Sovereign Bishop.

The Dutchy of Deux Ponts, formerly subject to the Elector Palatine.

All the Electorate of Treves, on the south side of the Rhine, with the chief city of the Electorate, and the city of Coblentz.

All the Electorate of Cologne, on the south of the Rhine, with its chief city.

The chief part of the Electorate of Mentz, on the south of the Rhine.

All the dominions of the Elector Palatine, on the south of the Rhine.

The Dutchy of Juliers, with its chief city, Aix la Chapelle, formerly subject to the Elector Palatine.

The Dutchy of Cleves, with the city of Cleves, formerly subject to the King of Prussia.

In the South, the Dutchy of Savoy, with its chief city Chamberry, formerly subject to the King of Sardinia.

The city and comtat of Nice; formerly subject to the same.

The Principality of Monaco, formerly subject to its Sovereign Prince.

From Spain, the greatest part of their rich Provinces of Biscay, and Catalonia, with their important garrisons, cities, and foundaries.

The whole of these countries are calculated to contain a population of thirteen millions of souls, which encreases the French Republic to the enormous number of thirty-nine millions of People.

Col. Doyle is recruiting his regiment in Dublin. This corps consisted of 1300 brave fellows, when it was landed on the continent, in the spring of 1794; and (painful to relate) only eleven privates now remain.

The Count d'Artois, by the remonstrance of the magistrates, has been obliged to retire from Osnaburgh.—According to report, he has now taken refuge at Pyrmont; but perhaps the magistrates of that place may follow the example of those of Osnaburgh, and thus force his royal highness to become a wanderer.

The Pope fearful of the successes of the French in Italy, has already announced his intentions of quitting Rome, to commence his travels.

Col. Thornton's guns and hounds were sold last week at Tattersal's; and the prices given for each were exorbitant; one young fox-hound bitch sold alone for 130 guineas.

PADSTOW, (Eng.) March 8.

On Friday the 6th inst. was stranded at Marl, near this place, the brig Rachel, Capt. Sheffield, from New-York, bound to Cork, laden with seeds, staves, and indigo; great part of the cargo will be saved, but it is thought the vessel will not be got off again.

TANNING.

French new Method of TANNING, *invented by Citizen Seguin.*

THE new method of tanning is founded on an accurate knowledge of the materials which tan them. It consists in letting the skins lie several days in a solution of bark, deprived of its tan, and slightly acidulated with sulphurous acid. That substance, which causes the hair to adhere to the skin, is thus burnt up, and the hair therefore comes off easily; the skins, softened and swoln in this preparation, are then taken out, and afterwards suspended in solutions, more or less impregnated with tan. In a few days, and about fifteen days for the strongest skins, this substance penetrates in layers into the centre of the skins, combines itself with the animal substance, and gives it, by saturation, that character, which resists putrefaction, and, at the same time, sufficient solidity to make it fit to make shoes. This method of Seguin's has a triple advantage; first it is the most expeditious mode of tanning; secondly, less expensive; and lastly, more complete, than any other method, as it gives the highest degree of solidity to leather, which the tan can communicate; and on comparison, hides thus tanned have been found to exceed the dressed skins of any other country whatsoever.

The quickness of this method is such, that by taking the proper precautions, calve skins may be tanned in two days, and the strongest ox hides in ten or fifteen days. This new method has also the advantage of rendering, in the process, the use of barley wholly unnecessary, of which all tanneries have hitherto consumed a very great quantity. A large capital is also unnecessary; and remote forests may be turned to advantage, by barking and separating from the bark, that matter which is the principle of tan, upon the very spot; thus reducing the necessary part of the bark to a very small weight, and consequently much diminishing the expense of carriage. The simplicity of the whole operation is such, that any private man may tan hides for his own consumption,

NORFOLK, May 5.

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So frequent has it become to panegyrize the dead, that, in attempting to sketch a character of this eminent and worthy man, it is difficult to do justice to his memory.——Possessed of great strength, and singular versatility of genius, he applied himself at an early period of life to the study of literature and general science; and by unwearied assiduity, united with an extraordinary acumen of mind, and retentiveness of memory, soon raised himself to that conspicuous rank, which he richly merited and long enjoyed in the literary world. Of the various stations, which in the course of providence he was called to fill, he discharged the functions with singular ability and reputation. His mind, formed by nature so familiarize the most abstruse, and to give novelty and elevation to the most familar subjects, was peculiarly calculated for the duties of that exalted office which he sustained in the republic of letters, and in which he became signally instrumental in promoting the happiness of his country and of mankind, by disseminating the principles of religion, morality and useful knowledge. Elevated by christian hope and fortitude above the dread of temporal misfortunes, endowed with the tenderest sensibility of mind, but patient and submissive under trials the most severe; humble in the midst of exaltation and literary fame, benevolent and charitable to all, he "held his course unfaultering" in the paths of science and virtue, and laudably devoted his time and talents to the service of mankind.

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Cape Francois, the 8th day of April, 1795.

INJUSTICE to ourselves and considering it a duty we owe to others, and particularly to the commercial interest of America, to detect fraud and prevent injustice, we the undersigned, masters and supercargoes of American vessels, at present at Cape-Francois, in the island of Hispaniola; have thought it proper to declare the treatment we have received from the government of the said island, which, as it is contrary to the treaties existing between America, and France, and to that sacred faith

bears with him the secret instructions of Mr. Pitt; whether these are conceived in such a spirit of liberality as to conciliate the Irish nation, the event alone can determine.

The Dutch Commissioners, were to leave London yesterday evening, on their return to Holland. We understand that none of the objects of their mission are accomplished; and that all discussion on the nature of these objects was precluded by a direct refusal on the part of our government to recognise the authority from which the Commissioners derived their powers.

It is now near a fortnight, since any advices have been received from Germany; nor can we account for so long a delay; for though it is certain that one packet is either lost or taken, yet it seems extraordinary, that no other vessel should have arrived from the Elbe.

The following is a list of the Countries conquered by the French, from the different Sovereign Princes of Europe, since the commencement of the present WAR.

THE ten Provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Hainhault, Artois, Cambresis, and Flanders, forming the Austrian Netherlands, and formerly subject to the Emperor of Germany.

The Seven United Provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Guelderland, & Utrecht, and formerly subject to the Stadtholder.

The Principalities of Liege, with the cities of Liege and Spa, formerly subject to the Prince Bishop, as Sovereign of that country.

The Bishopric of Spirts with its chief city, formerly subject to its Sovereign Bishop.

The Bishopric of Worms, formerly subject to its Sovereign Bishop.

The Dutchy of Deux Ponts, formerly subject to the Elector Palatine.

All the Electorate of Treves, on the south side of the Rhine, with the chief city of the Electorate, and the city of Coblentz.

All the Electorate of Cologne, on the south of the Rhine, with its chief city.

The chief part of the Electorate of Mentz, on the south of the Rhine.

All the dominions of the Elector Palatine, on the south of the Rhine.

The Dutchy of Juliers, with its chief city, Aix la Chapelle, formerly subject to the Elector Palatine.

The Dutchy of Cleves, with the city of Cleves, formerly subject to the King of Prussia.

In the South, the Dutchy of Savoy, with its chief city Chamberry, formerly subject to the King of Sardinia.

The city and comtat of Nice, formerly subject to the same.

The Principality of Monaco, formerly subject to its Sovereign Prince.

From Spain, the greatest part of their rich Provinces of Bilcay, and Catalonia, with their important garrisons, cities, and foundaries.

The whole of these countries are calculated to contain a population of thirteen millions of souls, which encreases the French Republic to the enormous number of thirty-nine millions of People.

Col. Doyle is recruiting his regiment in Dublin. This corps consisted of 1500 brave fellows, when it was landed on the continent, in the spring of 1794; and (painful to relate) only eleven privates now remain.

The Count d'Artois, by the remonstrance of the magistrates, has been obliged to retire from Osnaburgh.—According to report, he has now taken refuge at Pyrmont; but perhaps the magistrates of that place may follow the example of those of Osnaburgh, and thus force his royal highness to become a wanderer.

The Pope fearful of the successes of the French in Italy, has already announced his intentions of quitting Rome, to commence his travels.

Col. Thornton's guns and hounds were sold last week at Tattersal's; and the prices given for each were exorbitant; one young fox-hound bitch sold alone for 230 guineas.

PADSTOW, (Eng.) March 8.

On Friday the 6th inst. was stranded at Marl, near this place, the brig Rachel, Capt. Sheffield, from New-York, bound to Cork, laden with seeds, staves, and indigo; great part of the cargo will be saved, but it is thought the vessel will not be got off again.

TANNING.

French new Method of TANNING, *invented by Citizen Seguin.*

THE new method of tanning is founded on an accurate knowledge of the materials which tan them. It consists in letting the skins lie several days in a solution of bark, deprived of its tan, and slightly acidulated with sulphurous acid. That substance, which causes the hair to adhere to the skin, is thus burnt up, and the hair therefore comes off easily; the skins, softened and swoln in this preparation, are then taken out, and afterwards suspended in solutions, more or less impregnated with tan. In a few days, and about fifteen days for the strongest skins, this substance penetrates in layers into the centre of the skins, combines itself with the animal substance, and gives it, by saturation, that character, which resists putrefaction, and, at the same time, sufficient solidity to make it fit to make shoes. This method of Seguin's has a triple advantage; first it is the most expeditious mode of tanning; secondly, less expensive; and lastly, more complete, than any other method, as it gives the highest degree of solidity to leather, which the tan can communicate; and on comparison, hides thus tanned have been found to exceed the dressed skins of any other country whatsoever.

The quickness of this method is such, that by taking the proper precautions, calve skins may be tanned in two days, and the strongest ox hides in ten or fifteen days. This new method has also the advantage of rendering, in the process, the use of barley wholly unnecessary, of which all tanneries have hitherto consumed a very great quantity. A large capital is also unnecessary; and remote forests may be turned to advantage, by barking and separating from the bark, that matter which is the principle of tan, upon the very spot; thus reducing the necessary part of the bark to a very small weight, and consequently much diminishing the expense of carriage. The simplicity of the whole operation is such, that any private man may tan hides for his own consumption, with more facility, than a common professed tanner.

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which hath been pledged between the two republics, has been, the more unwarrantable, and especially as it has been carried on under the mask and disguise of a free trade, and the mockery of voluntary transactions!

By certain regulations, when a master of a vessel arrives, he is obliged, after entering his vessel, to wait on the *Ordonnateur Civile*, (Intendant) who informs him that the republic stands in need of the different articles of which his cargo consists, and that he means to treat with him for them, and pay him in the produce of the country. He (the *Ordonnateur Civile*) then fixes the price of every article, which in some instances is considerably below the prime cost, and in no instance equal to what might be obtained from the public. He then fixes the price of articles which are to be received in payment, at about double the price that the same articles might be purchased for from the public, and double what he pays for them.

He is then presented with a written instrument, containing the prices of the different articles of his cargo; an acknowledgement of his entire approbation of the prices, and his concurrence and agreement to said bargain, to which he is told he must sign his name. In case of refusal, he is not allowed to sell to any other person or persons, neither is he suffered to leave the port; but is and will be detained, until he subscribes the agreement with the *Ordonnateur Civile*, as described above. The time of payment is sometimes stipulated, and sometimes not; but whether the time be one week, one month, or more, we know of no instance of payment having been made for a cargo in less than six months; some have been forced to wait longer.

We have lately been witness to the most cruel and unjust treatment of many of our countrymen, who have been captured by French privateers, and sent into this place on the most trifling pretences; there vessels and cargoes condemned and sold; the captains and crews have been robbed of their cloaths and every thing they possessed, and then thrown into the common prison.

Signed by the Masters and Supercargoes of 28 vessels.

Personally appeared before me in Cape Francois, the 20th day of April, 1795, the masters and supercargoes of the American vessels, subscribers to the writing, on the other side of this paper, and have made solemn oath that there is nothing but the truth expressed therein.

B. H. PHILLIPS,
Consul of the United States of America,
for the island and district of Curracoa.

BOSTON, May 22.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Lunt, in 16 days from L'Arcahaye, (Hispaniola) who informs that the English held Port-au-Prince still; That they had lately received a reinforcement of troops, report said 8,000 but he believed there were about 1200; That there was scarcely a day passed without an action between the French and English, with alternate success.

Arrived schooner Jane, Cobb, from Cadiz. May 12, spoke ship Pomona, Buchanan, 20 hours from Halifax for Baltimore. [*This was the ship taken some time since at the Southward, with the tierces of Ingott on board.*]—The Capt. informed, That all the property which was claimed, was cleared.

NEWPORT, May 26.

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MARRIED.]—Mr. JOHN FARRANT to Miss LYDIA GARDNER, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Silas Gardner, of North-Kingstown.

☞ ALETHEIA *in our next.*

THE PIETY OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

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The first is from Warsaw, and relates to the taking of Praga, a suburb of that metropolis, in these words:

"The attack began at five o'clock in the morning; at nine the enemy was in possession of the place. Five thousand Poles were slain in the assault; the remaining 5000 (for there were only 10,000 soldiers in the town, and the Russians were 30,000 strong) were taken prisoners or dispersed. After the battle was over, the Russians proceeded to disarm the citizens, and to plunder their houses. When this was over, and every thing appeared to be quiet, ten hours after all resistance had ceased, about nine o'clock at night, they set fire to the town, and began to butcher the inhabitants.

"The sick and the wounded perished in the flames; the rest, old men, women, and children, fell by the sword. Nine thousand persons, of every age, and of either sex, are computed to have fallen in the massacre, and the whole of the suburb except a few scattered houses, was reduced to ashes."

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What is the impiety which, according to some, prevails in France, to this act of ostentatious and solemn blasphemy! If it were possible to suppose that those who had acted a part in it really believed they were performing an act of religion, how much more dreadful would such religion be than the most determined Atheism!

Melancholy and disconsolate indeed is the idea, that this world is the sport of a blind chance, and that death will consign the best and the worst of mankind forever to one common oblivion; but how much more terrible would it be to suppose the Universe under the government of, and mankind accountable for their actions to, such a God as is worshipped at Petersburgh: to a being who is supposed to assist the arms, and enjoy the triumph of powerful oppression over persecuted virtue and innocence, and to delight in seeing his altars stream with the blood of women and of children, and in hearing his praises chaunted by the voices of murderers, and in the midst of the shrieks and groans of his victims.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 25.

ENTERED, *from*

Sloop Sally, Gray,	Providence
—— Friendship, Webster,	Boston
—— Humbird, Collins,	New-York
—— Laura, Langley,	Edenton
—— Patty, Hallett,	Barnstable
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New York
Schooner Catharine, Henderson,	Grenada
Sloop Sally, Congdon,	New-York

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Polly, Briggs,	New-York
—— Warwick, Greene,	Baltimore
—— Lucy, Sisson,	New-York
—— Friendship, Prosbury,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Gilliert,	New-London
—— Sally, Crane,	Pasquatank
—— Hiram, Earl,	Charleston

John Bours

Informs his Customers and others,

That he has just opened, and has for Sale, upon the most reasonable Terms, at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A very general and handsome Assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Long India NANKEENS, by the Bundle,
Oil'd Silk UMBRELLAS,
China TEA CUPS and SAUCERS,
COFFEE Ditto, Ditto,
And complete Tea-Table SETTS.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, May 25, 1795.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 22d Day of June next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A Wind-Mill and Dwelling-House, at Jamestown.

Newport, May 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE & STORES, situated on the Long Wharf, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL TREBY.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq; in Newport, or ISAAC TREBY, in New-London.

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MARY SISSON, *Executrix.*

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LYDIA SHAW, *Administratrix.*

Little Compton, May 6, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

James Burdick

Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed from Newport, to Portsmouth, about Five Miles Distance from the Town, to the Farm belonging to Mr. Levinus Handy, on the East Road; where he has opened a

Tea-House,

and is now ready to entertain Ladies and Gentlemen.—Those who please to favour him with their Company, may depend on the greatest Exertions to give Satisfaction.

He also presents his Thanks to his Customers for the Favours done him the Year past.

Portsmouth, May 2, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

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Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
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Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
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Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchon TEA.

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Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen. By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

which hath been pledged between the two republics, has been, the more unwarrantable, and especially as it has been carried on under the mask and disguise of a free trade, and the mockery of voluntary transactions!

By certain regulations, when a master of a vessel arrives, he is obliged, after entering his vessel, to wait on the *Ordannateur Civile*, (Intendant) who informs him that the republic stands in need of the different articles of which his cargo consists, and that he means to treat with him for them, and pay him in the peoduce of the country. He (the *Ordannateur Civile*) then fixes the price of every article, which in some instances is considerably below the prime cost, and in no instance equal to what might be obtained from the public. He then fixes the price of articles which are to be received in payment, at about double the price that the same articles might be purchased for from the public, and double what he pays for them.

He is then presented with a written instrument, containing the prices of the different articles of his cargo; an acknowledgement of his entire approbation of the prices, and his concurrence and agreement to said bargain, to which he is told he must sign his name. In case of refusal, he is not allowed to sell to any other person or persons, neither is he suffered to leave the port; but is and will be detained, until he subscribes the agreement with the *Ordannateur Civile*, as described above. The time of payment is sometimes stipulated, and sometimes not; but whether the time be one week, one month, or more, we know of no instance of payment having been made for a cargo in less than six months; some have been forced to wait longer.

We have lately been witness to the most cruel and unjust treatment of many of our countrymen, who have been captured by French privateers, and sent into this place on the most trifling pretences; there vessels and cargoes condemned and sold; the captains and crews have been robbed of their cloaths and every thing they possessed, and then thrown into the common prison.

Signed by the Masters and Supercargoes of 28 vessels.

Personally appeared before me in Cape Francois, the 20th day of April, 1795, the masters and supercargoes of the American vessels, subscribers to the writing, on the other side of this paper, and have made solemn oath that there is nothing but the truth expressed therein.

B. H. PHILLIPS,
Consul of the United States of America,
for the island and district of Curracoa.

BOSTON, May 22.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Lunt, in 16 days from L'Arcahaye, (Hispaniola) who informs that the English held Port-au-Prince still; That they had lately received a reinforcement of troops, report said 8,000 but he believed there were about 1200; That there was scarcely a day passed without an action between the French and English, with alternate success.

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By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

EPILOGUE to the WHEEL OF FORTUNE: A COMEDY.

THERE are, what shall I call them? two great Pow'rs,
Who turn and overturn this world of our's,
FORTUNE and FOLLY—though not quite the same
In property, they play each other's game;
FORTUNE makes poor men rich, then turns 'em o'er
TO FOLLY, who soon strips them of their store.
—Oh! 'twas a mighty neat and luckly hit,
When PAT O'LEARY snapt a wealthy Cit.
For why? his wants were big, his means were small,
His wisdom less—and so he spent his all:
When FORTUNE turn'd about, and jilted Pat,
Was FOOL or FORTUNE in the fault of that?
—Sir MARTIN MADCAP held the lucky dice,
He threw, and won Five Thousand in a trice:
Keep it! cried CAUTION—No, he threw again,
Kick'd down the Five, and *cut*, with *nines* Ten.
—GILES JUMBLE and his Dame, a loving Pair,
No brains had either, and of course no care,
Till (woe the day!) when FORTUNE, in her spite,
Made GILES High Sheriff, and then dubb'd him Knight:
Up they both go; my Lady leads the dance,
Sir GILES cuts capers on the Wheel of Chance;
Heads down, heels over, whirl'd and whisk'd about,
No wonder if their shallow wits ran out;
Gigg'd by their neighbors, gull'd of all their cash,
Down comes Sir GILES and lo! with thundering crash.
Who says that FORTUNE's blind? she has quicker sight
Than most of those on whom her favours light;
For why does she enrich the weak and vain,
But that her ventures may come home again?
Pass'd through like quicksilver, they lose not weight
Nor value in their loco-motive state;
No stop, no stay; so fast her Clients follow,
Ere one mouth shuts, another gapes to swallow;
Whilst like a conjurer's ball—presto! be gone!
The Pill that serves Sir GILES now serves Sir JOHN.
Sir EUSTACE had a fair and loving Wife,
Form'd to adorn and bless the nuptial life,
FORTUNE's best gift, in her best giving mood—
Sir EUSTACE made that bad which Heav'n made good:
Basely allur'd her into FOLLY's course,
Then curs'd his fate, and sued out a divorce.
Unjust at Fortune's cruelty to rail,
When we make all the mis'ries we bewail.
Ah! generous Patrons, on whose breath depends
The Fortune of the Muse, and us, her friends,
If, in your grace, this night you shall bestow
One sprig of laurel for your poet's brow,
Impart to me your flattering commands,
And sign them with the plaudits of your hands.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

III. PRESSING AND MANAGEMENT *of the* RESIDUE.

1. PRESSING. Formerly the pomage was packed up, in a pile, on the bed of the press, in *Straw*, layer between layer. But at present, *Hair-Cloths* are commonly used, in forming the pile—provincially "the *Cheese*,"—to be preferred.

These Cloths are made of common Hair-Cloth; such as is used, or was formerly used, in covering Malt kilns. The texture loose, frequently, perhaps, too loose, to be perfect in their intention. The usual size, about four feet square.*

The method of forming the pile varies.—In Gloucestershire, a wooden rim, frame, mould, or gauge,—about three feet square, and 4 or 5 inches deep,—is generally used in making "the Cheese," (a term somewhat awkwardly borrowed from the dairy)—in this case, the gauge is set, with great exactness, every way in the centre of the press; a cloth spread evenly over it; and the pomage ladled into it, with a large wooden dish or other utensil. A sufficient quantity being thrown in to form a layer, from 2 to 3 inches thick; it is spread evenly with the hands, and worked truly against the sides, and into the corners of the mould; the skirts of the cloth laid over smooth, and folded nearly at the corners; a fresh cloth spread on; and filled in a similar manner: first raising the gauge a few inches, so that its upper edge may be level with the cloth when filled. Thus continuing to raise the mould, and fill the cloths, until ten or twelve cloths are filled, and the pile is, of course, raised from two to three feet high.

The height of the pile when finished, however, depends much on the state of the pomage: for, as the pile rises, the superstructure acts as a press to the substrata; so that a considerable proportion of the juice of Pears, or of Apples which afford much, escapes during the operation.

The pile being raised to the desired height, and the top made smooth and *perfectly level*,—a broad, square leaf, of strong boards, framed firmly together,—somewhat larger than the top of the pile,—is placed upon it; and upon this, logs or blocks—two and two across, are piled, until they reach the bridge; the base of the screw being previously wound up to the nut; for a purpose which will be mentioned.

In Herefordshire, I observed, in several instances, a different mode of forming the pile. In this method, no gauge is used; the whole being done by the eye; nor is the pile carried up either plumb or square.—The corners are cut off, forming 4 long, and 4 short sides; for (the greater conveniency, I suppose, of securing the corners of the cloths) and the dimensions of every layer is lessened, as the pile rises; so that when finished, instead of being a cube, or nearly so, as in the first mentioned practice, it forms the lower frustrum of a pyramid; being somewhat considerably wider at the bottom, than the top.

This, however, appears to my mind an improper form. All fluids endeavour to escape pressure. If it be applied in the perpendicular direction, they endeavour to fly out horizontally. Thus the pomage (a sub-fluid) is forced towards the outward edges of the Cloths; which, in this form of the pile, *have no immediate pressure*,—an indirect horizontal pressure, arising from the natural law of fluids, being all the compression which the outer sides of the pile receives.

The method of applying the power of the press, has been described. It is generally worked by one man; who, with the girl that attends the mill, and a man to fetch in the fruit, and carry away the liquor, as the reservoir under the lip of the press fills, make a set, for the mill-house.

The pressing is done leisurely: that the liquor may draw off the clearer; and to give the assistant time to keep the reservoir free.—The first runnings, come off foul and muddy; but the last, especially of Perry, will be as clear, and as fine, as if filtered through paper:—a sweet palatable beverage.

In giving the last pinch of the press, with the purchase roller, the man, or men, if more than one be employed, stoop under the rope: hence the use of raising the foot of the screw as high as may be, before the operation commences; and hence the use of raising the bed of the press; by which means fewer blocks are wanted; and a more convenient receptacle for the juice obtained.

By encreasing the number of hands to 3 or 4, the residuum may be reduced to almost any degree of dryness. Hence the Cider PRESS might be styled A MOST PERFECT ENGINE.

[*To be continued.*]

* The price of these Cloths, 4s. to 5s. *sterling* each.

James Perry

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Spring Goods,

By Wholesale and Retail,

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N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

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Middletown (Rhode-Island) May 5, 1795.

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Whoever will apprehend and deliver either of the foregoing Deserters, to any Officer of said Corps; or confine them in any Gaol, and give Information to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS for each.

JOHN LOVELL, *Lieut. and Adjutant Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

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State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c. May 7, 1795.*

THE Creditors of ZEPHANIAH LEONARD, late residing in Richmond, Bloomer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the Second Monday in June next, if they shall think fit, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted. *By Order of the General Assembly,*

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TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

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A FEW Hogsheads of excellent Jamaica Spirits,
West-India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
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A Piece of a Fourteen Inch Cable, about 1000 lb Weight, which will do to make very good Rigging.

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JOHN WARREN,
WILLIAM TRIPP

All Persons indebted to said Estate are earnestly

EPILOGUE to the WHEEL OF FORTUNE:
A COMEDY.

THERE are, what shall I call them? two great Pow'rs,
Who turn and overturn this world of our's,
FORTUNE and FOLLY—though not quite the same
In property, they play each other's game;
FORTUNE makes poor men rich, then turns 'em o'er
To FOLLY, who soon strips them of their store,
—Oh! 'twas a mighty neat and luckly hit,
When PAT O'LEARY snapt a wealthy Cit.
For why? his wants were big, his means were small,
His wisdom less—and so he spent his all:
When FORTUNE turn'd about, and jilted Pat,
Was FOOL or FORTUNE in the fault of that?
—Sir MARTIN MADCAP held the lucky dice,
He threw, and won Five Thousand in a trice:
Keep it! cried CAUTION—No, he threw again,
Kick'd down the Five, and *cut*, with *minus* Ten.
—GILES JUMBLE and his Dame, a loving Pair,
No brains had either, and of course no care,
Till (woe the day!) when FORTUNE, in her spite,
Made GILES High Sheriff, and then dubb'd him Knight:
Up they both go; my Lady leads the dance,
Sir GILES cuts capers on the Wheel of Chance;
Heads down, heels over, whirl'd and whisk'd about,
No wonder if their shallow wits ran out;
Gigg'd by their neighbors, gull'd of all their cash,
Down comes Sir GILES and lo! with thundering crash.
Who says that FORTUNE's blind? she has quicker sight
Than most of those on whom her favours light;
For why does she enrich the weak and vain,
But that her ventures may come home again?
Pass'd through like quicksilver, they lose not weight
Nor value in their loco-motive state;
No stop, no stay; so fast her Clients follow,
Ere one mouth shuts, another gapes to swallow;
Whilst like a conjurer's ball—presto! be gone!
The Pill that serves Sir GILES now serves Sir JOHN.
Sir EUSTACE had a fair and loving Wife,
Form'd to adorn and bless the nuptial life,
FORTUNE's best gift, in her best giving mood—
Sir EUSTACE made that bad which Heav'n made good:
Basely allur'd her into FOLLY's courie,
Then curs'd his fate, and sued out a divorce.
Unjust at Fortune's cruelty to rail,
When we make all the mis'ries we bewail.
Ah! generous Patrons, on whose breath depends
The Fortune of the Muse, and us, her friends,
If, in your grace, this night you shall bestow
One sprig of laurel for your poet's brow,
Impart to me your flattering commands,
And sign them with the plaudits of your hands.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

III. PRESSING AND MANAGEMENT *of the* RESIDUE.

1. PRESSING. Formerly the pomage was packed up, in a pile, on the bed of the press, in *Straw*, layer between layer. But at present, *Hair-Cloths* are commonly used, in forming the pile—provincially "the *Cheese*,"—to be preferred.

These Cloths are made of common Hair-Cloth; such as is used, or was formerly used, in covering Malt kilns. The texture loose, frequently, perhaps, too loose, to be perfect in their intention. The usual size, about four feet square.*

The method of forming the pile varies.—In Gloucestershire, a wooden rim, frame, mould or gauge,—about three feet square, and 4 or 5 inches deep,—is generally used in making "the Cheese," (a term somewhat awkwardly borrowed from the dairy)—in this case, the gauge is set, with great exactness, every way in the centre of the press; a cloth spread evenly over it; and the pomage laded into it, with a large wooden dish or other utensil. A sufficient quantity being thrown in to form a layer, from 2 to 3 inches thick §, it is spread evenly with the hands, and worked truly against the sides, and into the corners of the mould; the skirts of the cloth laid over smooth, and folded nearly at the corners; a fresh cloth spread on; and filled in a similar manner: first raising the gauge a few inches, so that its upper edge may be level with the cloth when filled. Thus continuing to raise the mould, and fill the cloths, until ten or twelve cloths are filled, and the pile is, of course, raised from two to three feet high.

The height of the pile when finished, however, depends much on the state of the pomage: for, as the pile rises, the superstructure acts as a press to the substrata; so that a considerable proportion of the juice of Pears, or of Apples which afford much, escapes during the operation.

The pile being raised to the desired height, and the top made smooth and *perfectly level*,—a broad, square leaf, of strong boards, framed firmly together,—somewhat larger than the top of the pile,—is placed upon it; and upon this, logs or blocks—two and two across, are piled, until they reach the bridge; the base of the screw being previously wound up to the nut; for a purpose which will be mentioned.

In Herefordshire, I observed, in several instances, a different mode of forming the pile. In this method, no gauge is used; the whole being done by the eye; nor is the pile carried up either plumb or square.—The corners are cut off, forming 4 long, and 4 short sides; for (the greater conveniency, I suppose, of securing the corners of the cloths) and the dimensions of every layer is lessened, as the pile rises; so that when finished, instead of being a cube, or nearly so, as in the first mentioned practice, it forms the lower frustrum of a pyramid; being somewhat considerably wider at the bottom, than the top.

This, however, appears to my mind an improper form. All fluids endeavour to escape pressure. If it be applied in the perpendicular direction, they endeavour to fly out horizontally. Thus the pomage (a sub-fluid) is forced towards the outward edges of the Cloths; which, in this form of the pile, *have no immediate pressure*,——an indirect horizontal pressure, arising from the natural law of fluids, being all the compression which the outer sides of the pile receives.

The method of applying the power of the press, has been described. It is generally worked by one man; who, with the girl that attends the mill, and a man to fetch in the fruit, and carry away the liquor, as the reservoir under the lip of the press fills, make a set, for the mill-house.

The pressing is done leisurely: that the liquor may draw off the clearer; and to give the assistant time to keep the reservoir free.——The first runnings, come off foul and muddy; but the last, especially of Perry, will be as clear, and as fine, as if filtered through paper:—a sweet palatable beverage.

In giving the last pinch of the press, with the purchase roller, the man, or men, if more than one be employed, stoop under the rope: hence the use of raising the foot of the screw as high as may be, before the operation commences; and hence the use of raising the bed of the press; by which means fewer blocks are wanted; and a more convenient receptacle for the juice obtained.

By encreasing the number of hands to 3 or 4, the residuum may be reduced to almost any degree of dryness. Hence the Cider PRESS might be styled A MOST PERFECT ENGINE.

[*To be continued.*]

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* *The price of these Cloths, 4s. to 5s. sterling each.*

§ *It is deemed, by judicious managers, a great error, to fill the "hairs" too full; as the thinner the layers, the drier will the subject be pressed.*

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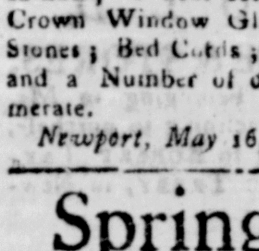

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JOHN WEEDEN, Senior.

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JOHN WARREN,
WILLIAM TRIPP.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are earnestly requested to make immediate Payment, to

MARY FORRESTER, Executrix.

Newport, May 4, 1795.